

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

NO. 8.

Belt Clasps and Blouse Sets.

A New Lot Just In. All Kinds and Prices.

The Best Assortment Yet Shown.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

JEWELLERS.

47 GOVERNMENT ST.

TO LET

APPLY

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BARGAINS

THIS WEEK.
1½ story house James Bay, \$750.
5 roomed cottage, David, only \$1,000.
Cottage Fernwood road, only \$250.
6 roomed cottage, stable, etc., Harrison
street, \$1,000.
8 roomed house, "well finished," Richmond
avenue, cheap.
10 roomed house, 5 rooms.
To let, small cottage, Oak Bay, waterfront.
I am offering a few choice building sites
in 1½ acre blocks, very cheap; the estate
of W. Pearce, Esq.
Fire Insurance Money to Loan, Cosi and
Wood, best quality.

P. C. MACGREGOR, Agent,
NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

Real Estate,
Insurance and
Financial Agent.

General Life Assurance Co.
Edmonton Fire Insurance Co.,
Phoenix Assurance Co. of London

MONEY TO LOAN From private funds in
sums from \$500 to \$50,000

GAS FOR COOKING

THE GAS COMPANY are loaning and
connecting FREE OF CHARGE
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per M. cubic feet.

Stoves can be seen at the Gas
Works, Lower Government street,
and at L. Blanks' old Post Office
building, Government street.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

OF
Real Estate, Grocery and Feed Business

WILL BE HELD AT

F. F. Raitt's, 84 and 86 North Park Street,
To-Morrow (Friday) Morning at 11 o'clock.

When the Real Estate and Business will
be offered in block. If not disposed of in block, the Groceries,
etc., will be sold in lots to suit.

Information at any time on application to
the Auctioneer. Terms at 10% per month.

W. JONES,
Auctioneer.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

NOTHING TOO RICH



We have found that nothing is too rich
or too good for our patrons, and in view
of that fact have secured a finer stock of
Groceries than has ever before been shown
in this vicinity.

Quaker Oats, 2 Pkgs. 25c.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs. 25c.
Ghirardelli Ground Chocolate, 35c tin
Ghirardelli Ground Cocoa, 25c. lb.

Our Tea and Coffee is unsurpassed.

Demanding the Best.....

The most progressive builders demand
the best hardware for their work. The
most intelligent come to us. They know
we give them the best goods and make
the prices right for them. They are satis-
fied that we do better for them than any
other dealer and are glad to show they
value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Reaouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,
Victoria, B.C.

JUST ARRIVED.

20,000 feet Plate
21 Boxes Fancy
20 Boxes Roller Skylight

GLASS

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

SAFES

AND
VAULT DOORS.

AGENTS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

15 GOVERNMENT STREET

Also Kodaks, Firearms, Fishing Tackle,
Ammunition, Bicycles, etc., etc.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ASARAYER AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late
Analyst to the Province of New

Brabant. Office, 29 Broad street,
opposite Diana Hotel, Victoria.

GOAL, 25.50 PER TON—New Wellington
Colliery, Kingham & Co., agents; office,
44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

Removal.

We beg to inform our customers
and friends that we have removed
to new and comfortable premises
in the McCandless and Campbell
Block (a few doors above old stand),
on Yates street. We will be pleased
to have you call and see our new
fall goods which have just ar-
rived.

Walter D. Kinnaird,

THE CASH TAILOR.

Dolge Felt Shoes FOR KLONDIKE.

J. L. BECKWITH

Sole Agent for B.C.

40 JOHNSON STREET.

GOAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston,
wharf and office, Belleville street, James
Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swin-
ton & Odd's, telephone 401.

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate and
Insurance Agents.

\$60,000

To loan at low rates of interest on good security.

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

Ten-roomed house, with two acres,
about two miles from City Hall, at
a low rental. Also a building on
Johnson street, below Government,
containing 47 well lighted rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead,
scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; high-
est prices given. Apply Victoria Junk
Agency, 30 Store street. E. Aaronson,
Agent.

LOST—Gentleman's watch chain, with two
rings attached. Finder suitably rewarded
on returning same to Times Office.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John
Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.
Largest stock in the Province.

ENVELOPES—Printed or unprinted,
better values ever; also special line of
comic and fancy illustrated advertising
cards printed to order, from one
thousand upwards. Send us your
order. At Graham's Popular Print
Shop, 95 Johnson street.

BOARD—WANTED—By young lady, in
private family, with home comforts; con-
venient locality. Address A. B., Times
Office.

HARLEM HALL DANCING ACADEMY
Beginners class Mondays and Thurs-
days; beginners and those who have
failed to learn elsewhere are cordially in-
vited.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary
to either a man or woman to represent
the Midland Monthly Magazine in our
subscription solicitor. The Midland is a
monthly, 16mo., 25c., 100 pages, 12mo., 160
pages, etc. It is the only magazine of this kind
published in the great Central West. A
handsome premium given to each sub-
scriber. Send 10c. postage to the office of the
Midland and premium list to the 19th
Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Old and reliable firm requires
services of intelligent lady, \$15 per week.
Easy work. Short hours. Address Dept.
H, Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila-
delphia.

FOR SALE—The biggest bargain in town,
5 roomed cottage and full-sized lot for
\$625. Apply Lee & Fraser, Trounce ave.

HASTIE'S FAIR

Tin and Enamelware.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

One Full Week Beginning

Monday, September 18.

The Shaw Co.,

Supporting
Mr. Sam. T. Shaw

In an excellent repertoire of Popular Plays
at Popular Prices.

MONDAY NIGHT,

"From Sire to Son"

Prices, 25c., 35c., and 50c. Reserved Seats
on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery
Company's.

The reply will not be received, in all probability,
for several days.

Latest advices from Pretoria say the
Transvaal government has completed the
first draft of the reply which was then
being considered by the raid in secret
session.

Conflicting Report.

London, Sept. 14.—(3:20 p.m.)—At this

time the South African advises continue
most conflicting regarding the answer of
President Kruger to Mr. Chamberlain.

The Morning Post, in a second edition,
prints a second dispatch from Pieter-
maritzburg, the capital of Natal, which
says the reply is "truculent, loga-
cious and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's corres-
pondent at Cape Town telegraphs saying the
outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The Capetown papers themselves take
a more hopeful view of the situation,
basing their belief on the probable ac-
ceptance by President Kruger of the
franchise measure as suggested in Mr.
Chamberlain's last dispatch. But even
they admit it is impossible to learn of or
foreshadow President Kruger's attitude
towards the suzerainty of Great Britain,
which, after all, is still the main issue.

Don Climo Calderon, the new Co-
lombian minister at Washington, is 40
years old. He speaks English fluently
and without a trace of foreign accent.

HOODE'S

MILL HAND'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

(Associated Press)

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—A mill hand, C. J.
Booth, 25 years of age, married, met a
horrible death to-day. He was first crush-
ed between two rollers, six inches apart,
and drawn in front of the five feet cir-
cular saw, which sliced flesh from the
back of his head, and took a part of the
shoulder-blades and a great part of
his hips away.

CHAS. H. REDFERN,
Mayor.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or
suite; modern conveniences; good dining
rooms. Sample rooms for commercial
use. M. Wait, The Vernon, 69 Douglas
street.

LUMP COAL—NET COAL—SACK COAL—
SLACK COAL—Telephone 634. Mun-
Holland & Co., Trounce and Broad
street.

UNION BREWERY, 150 Government
street; cellar entrance, rear of Hotel Vie-
toria.

Lee & Fraser, the new Co-
lombian minister at Washington, is 40
years old. He speaks English fluently
and without a trace of foreign accent.

HOODE'S

Straight Cut

Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better than the Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

THE TARTAR RELEASED.

She Will Sail From Hong Kong With Colonel

Metcalf and the Kansas Volunteers
on Board.

(Associated Press)

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from

London says the British

local officers have decided to take any

action upon United States Consul Wil-
liam's protest against the detention of

the transport Tartar.

This leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the

Hongkong harbor master, who positively

declines to allow the transport to sail

with more than 750 soldiers on board.

If the Tartar sails under this restriction
a large number of Kansas volunteers

will be left behind here.

Many of these volunteers have been

permitted to come ashore from the Tar-
tar.

Some of them met a man named

Etzel, who, it is said, taught the Fil-
ipinos how to use machine guns.

There was a row, the Americans threatening

Etzel, and he appealed to the police for

protection. This was accorded him and the soldiers returned to the ship.

Clearance Papers Granted.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Clearance pa-
pers have been allowed the Tartar at

Hongkong. It is expected she will pro-
ceed to the United States at once.

The information that clearance had been al-<

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Our Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—It is not necessary to take a trip over the Intercolonial to learn that the government is the third largest owner of railways in the Dominion, but if anyone will take the trouble to make the journey, as your correspondent has just done, evidences will be apparent all along the line, from Montreal to the sea-board, that the road is equally as well managed, and probably better equipped, as far as the comforts and care of the passengers are concerned, than either of the two great trunk lines whose mileage exceeds that of the people's road. This is a rather important point, considering that there is in Canada a small, but steadily growing element in favor of the government owning all the railways, while on the other hand a very large number have regarded the Intercolonial as a sink hole for public money, which could only be endured because of its necessity as a political factor in securing and maintaining confederation. Somewhere between these extremes stand the great majority of the people, the general opinion being that the time has not yet arrived for the government to extend its operations in purchasing or building railways to be run by the state. The reason given by the government for the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, which was ratified by statute last session, was that it would aid in reducing the adverse balance on working account, if not entirely wiping out the large deficits which were accruing annually between earning and operating expenses. The government said that as long as the Intercolonial had its western terminus in a field which it had at Lewis, before reaching Montreal, it was impossible to materially improve it. The members of the government, no more than the majority of the public, have yet approved of the principle of the government ownership of railways, and the extension of the Intercolonial was not brought about with an idea of that sort, but for the special purpose mentioned.

The mileage of the government railways is 1,525, while the Canadian Pacific, which is the first on the list, has 6,298, and the Grand Trunk, which stands second, has 3,146. The Intercolonial was built as a condition of confederation, and it was never expected to be a paying road. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk are now paying dividends. Last year was the best financially in the history of the government road. The earnings for that period exceeded the working expenses, and left a small surplus, on hand.

It was in 1882 that the Intercolonial was first suggested. This was with a view to giving Quebec and Ontario access to a port on the Atlantic all the year round, and the line was run from Quebec to St. Andrew's, on the Bay of Fundy. The cost was estimated at \$4,000,000, a larger sum than could be raised in ordinary commercial speculation, and an Imperial subsidy was applied for. Britain gave \$10,000 for a survey of the route. The United States objected to the route because it was to go through part of the state of Maine, which was then in dispute between both countries. This blocked the project.

The provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the early sixties were again engaged in an effort to obtain connection by railway. While this was going on, confederation became a live issue, and the public men who were forcing it to the front took hold of the railway scheme to assist them in their work. This was an imperative condition of confederation. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that connection should be made with the Grand Trunk railway, which then extended from Sarnia to River du Loup, and themselves. It was in this way that the building of the Intercolonial became part of the confederation act. The Imperial government, which, in the early history of the road, offered \$10,000 for a survey, now guaranteed interest on a \$15,000,000 loan to complete the work.

In 1876 Sir Sandford Fleming, who was the superintending engineer, reported to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who was then premier, that the work was complete. At that date \$21,000,000 was expended on it. Years later the G. T. R. line from Rivière du Loup to Lewis was bought by the Canadian government, and this was the western terminus of the road when the Laurier government came into power. The negotiations for the extension to Montreal was not completed until last session, although Intercolonial trains ran into Montreal over the Drummond County road and the G.T.R., under a temporary agreement, since March, 1888.

During the last session of parliament and until the end of August Intercolonial sleepers ran into Ottawa over the Canada Atlantic, so that a passenger could go aboard here and reach Halifax, a thirty hour journey, without changing cars. Nor is this the only effort that has been made to make the Intercolonial railway a success. The present minister of railways in every way possible is endeavoring to introduce business principles in the management and working of the road. New parlor cars, first-class coaches, the finest that could be built in New York, have been running since June last. The road bed has been improved, and the entire train service is now equal to that of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. Intercolonial agents, who were formerly afraid of canvassing for traffic against the other lines, because of the political pull which these corporations had, are now hustling for business.

as if they were officers of a private concern determined to make it pay.

Old contracts between the C.P.R. and the Intercolonial, which gave everything to the former and left little or nothing to the latter, have been cancelled, and negotiations are in progress to make more equitable agreements with Canada's transcontinental line.

A walk through the workshops of the government road shows that new freight engines, of the modern type, have been introduced. The train hands, backed by some of the local politicians, objected because one train crew would only be used where there were two before. The minister settled this by promising not to remove any of the hands, as he expected that the increased traffic which the road would receive under proper management would give them all employment.

In the car repairing shops one of the workmen stated that the same number of men turned out twenty cars as against seven under the old system. This was done by introducing some labor-saving machinery. The government have also started to build their own engines. Three new engines are now under way to replace three old ones.

The Intercolonial very soon will be the eastern link which will connect the Grand Trunk with the Mackenzie & Mann route in the west, making one great transcontinental line stretching from ocean to ocean through the Yellow Head Pass.

GENERAL'S AND DREYFUS.

Boston, Sept. 13.—The following private despatch has been received from Paris by the Post: "Generals Roget and Mercier have offered on behalf of the army to demand from President Loubet the pardon of Capt. Dreyfus if the Jewish committee will drop the matter, and on condition that Dreyfus shall live away from the large cities of France for three years."

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Temps, alluding to the foreign comments on the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, says: "The invertebrate enemies of France who are exploiting the Dreyfus affair, as they do all incidents of our national life, would have made as much capital out of acquittal as out of condemnation. Their hatred will not change, but they will not always have so many listeners, for the simple people don't hate France, but sincerely believe her dishonored. They will soon return to a more just appreciation of things, and they will find that we are not devoured by fire from heaven and that we don't devour any one, even among ourselves. Let us work in peace, and the sympathy of foreigners will be restored with the rest."

LETTERS WITHOUT ENVELOPES.

The latest fad of the ultra fashionable is the absence of the envelope, says the Philadelphia Times. We have gone back to the days of the golden times when the red wafers and the sealing wax and the folded paper were all that custom demanded or knew. The modern or recalled fashion has substituted the daintiest wafers to match the paper, tinted top, robins egg blue, cerulean, lila, fawn or cream, for the mucilage flap of the envelope.

One must write on a big sheet if it is a letter; or a smaller size for notes, invitations, etc. Fold and seal, and then a wafer may be added for extra strength, or the seal alone will answer if one desires. Sometimes the paper is folded like the cocked hats, or the daintiest squares, while not even a curious postman would take the trouble to daily fit, and then, if one will, the seal and wafer may be dispensed with.

Do you want to know how to fold these delicate missives? Then just ask grandma; I warrant she has not forgotten, for it's true that's safe she had plenty of them in her young days. If you intend to adopt this new style of mailing letters, be sure that your paper is heavy enough to stand the journey, and when you receive one in turn do not dash and slash as you have been accustomed to do with the envelope, but remove the wafers, break the seal, and the writing will greet your eye unrolled.

The storm which swept the Island of Bermuda on Tuesday was the worst known since 1890. No lives were lost, but much property was damaged and numerous small craft were sunk or driven ashore. The dockyards are damaged to the extent of £100,000.

A Fair Outside Is
a Poor Substitute
For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Loss of Appetite—"I was in poor health, troubled with dizziness, tired feeling and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and after awhile I felt much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up." LIZZIE A. RUSSELL, Old Chelsea, near Ottawa, Que.

Efficiency—"I have been troubled with headache and biliousness and was much run down. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up." A. MORRISON, 89 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure Liver Disease; the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Situation in
the Philippines

Statement by President Schurman
Who Has Just Returned from
the Islands.

How the Governmental Problem
May Be Solved—Home Rule
for Each Tribe.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following statement regarding the situation in the Philippines was given out to-day by President Schurman, of the Philippine commission:

It is very important that the public should know the actual facts of the situation.

First, it requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago. Never going out into the Pacific ocean on the east, nor the China sea on the west, I made a circuit of 2,000 miles, all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade.

Second, the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and while the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over a quarter of a million members.

Third, it is the Tagalog that inhabit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs, who set up their governments during the making and ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not.

Fourth, the insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has shown, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippino nation. As I have already said there is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common—that they belong to the Malayan race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the continent of Europe do.

Fifth, the United States, having assumed by a treaty of peace with Spain the sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos not less than foreign nations expect to fulfill, nor will the national honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippino Islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be only an excuse for failing to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippino question is essentially a question of national honor and obligation.

In reply to an inquiry whether anything was now left to fight it out, President Schurman said: "In my opinion much good would be done by reiteration on the part of Congress of the form of government to be established in the Philippines; or better still, let Congress establish a government for the Philippine Islands and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes not hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and our enemies, and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give our enemies an ocular demonstration of free government on the American plan—a very important point. It is remembered that the Tagalogs claim to be fighting for their liberty, and I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may be needful to modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Philippino people to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had no experience in self-government except in municipal affairs, and even these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities. He thought, however, that each tribe might, subject to supervision from Manila, be given self-government that would vary with the position which the different tribes occupied in the scale of civilization. President Schurman seemed firm in the conviction that some form of home rule for each of the tribes under the watchful supervision of the general government at Manila was the solution of the governmental problem in the Philippines.

INDIA AND THE HIMALAYAS.

The Great Plain of India is calculated to average an elevation of about a thousand feet above the sea-level. Some points, of course, less than half; but the prevailing character is that of an immense plain, and therefore the annual immigration to the hills is hailed with thankfulness, for the sake of fresh, cool air to breathe under the scorching tropical sun. Kallana lies 7,180 feet high, on a range of hills between the Samalies and the everlasting snows, and is said to be reached by a journey of seventy-five miles from the nearest railway. The distance from the railway can be done in one day by "laying on a day," which is practically the same as the old method of posting horses in the good old days of coaching in England. But those wishing to see the country thoroughly prefer to stop at each "Dak Bungalow," or rest house, during the heat of the day, travelling only in the first hours of daylight. Thus the journey takes several days—first through wonderfully fertile country, with acres of grain just turning to gold, enclosed by hedges of blue-green cactus, past groves of huge trees full of monkeys, sometimes counting as many as fifty, in sight at once, gorgeous tropical birds and brilliantly colored butterflies darting across our road in the scorching sun; intervals coming upon mud villages, or sometimes little colonies of huts built of sticks. The natives here are an apathetic sort of people, ugly in appearance, of squat, Mongolian type. You have to cross the Samalies by the Tily Pass, and here for the first time you catch a glimpse of the eternal hills. After the descent on the other side, the

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work of the camp in India is to be done.

While picking apart a cartridge in his box at Newark, N. J., yesterday, Edward H. Birrell, fatally shot his wife. The cartridge accidentally exploded, the bullet striking his wife over the heart.

One hundred and thirty freight handlers at the C. P. R. docks at Owen Sound, are out on strike. Five boats with full cargoes are waiting.

Imprisoned as a Spy.

Mafeking, Sept. 13.—Mr. McArthur, who was recently arrested at Zerust, in the Transvaal, as a spy and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States consul at Kimberley is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting in Ladysmith, was tarred and feathered.

British Press Opinions.

London, Sept. 13.—The Times regards Mr. Chamberlain's despatch as "clear, resolute and earnest, without being peremptory; not necessarily an ultimatum, but prelude to an ultimatum, should the Transvaal's reply prove unfavorable."

The Daily Chronicle, which is virtually pro-Kruger in its sympathies, urges the Boers to accept the Imperial government's reasonable demands.

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Changes in School System

Superintendent Eaton Suggests Modifications—Referred to the Education Department.

Much Ado About Three Dollars—Some Other Valuable Reports Submitted.

The meeting of the board of school trustees held last evening in the council chamber of the city hall was remarkable, even among meetings of that body, for the voluminousness of the reports presented and the lengthened discussions regarding minor matters.

Superintendent Eaton had prepared a report for the school management committee upon the High school system and the system of certifying teachers, and this was referred to the board by that committee for consideration. It is a masterly resume of a very wide question, and was dealt with by being referred to the whole board as a committee, to be presented to the department of public instruction.

Reports on the prizes recommended, the repairs done to the school buildings and the work-needed-on-attendance and several other matters were also discussed or taken as read, and a very long discussion took place regarding the payment or non-payment of a small account amounting to three dollars, for the printing of tickets for a concert projected by the teachers of the South Park school, and abandoned because of some misunderstanding regarding the disposal of the proceeds.

Chairman McMicking called the meeting shortly after 8 o'clock, there being present Trustees Meadows Gordon Grant and William Grant, and Messrs. William Marchant, A. L. Belyea and Dr. Lewis Hall. Secretary-Superintendent Eaton and his assistant were also in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting of the board were read and duly adopted, after the two lady trustees had been informed upon some minor point which did not appear to them to have been correctly recorded.

Then came communications, the first of which was from Miss Powell, a teacher, informing the board that she wished leave of absence during a portion of the first week in October, commencing on the Tuesday morning, for the purpose of attending the wedding of a friend at Cumberland.

Trustee Hall moved, and Trustee Mrs. Gordon Grant seconded, that the request be granted, Miss Powell's salary to be forfeited during her absence. Carrie F. W. Howay, secretary of the board of trustees of New Westminster, acknowledged receipt of the board's letter of July 23rd regarding the action of the department in limiting the holidays to be allowed in computing the per capita grant to the statutory holidays, and informing the board that the New Westminster trustees are endeavoring to secure strength by having the boards of Nanaimo and Vancouver join with them in pressing their objection thereto.

This was received and filed on motion of Trustees Marchant and Mrs. Gordon Grant, the chairman saying he thought their New Westminster friends had taken them rather more seriously than was intended.

The finance committee recommended to payment accounts amounting to \$473.86, and the report was adopted.

The same committee recommended that the substitutes employed during the absence of teachers, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Arthur, be paid at the rate of \$1.25 a day, and the amount deducted from the September salaries of the ladies named, also that similar action be taken in the cases of Miss Frank, Miss Sylvester and Miss Robinson.

The first portion passed easily, but some discussion ensued regarding the three last named teachers. Secretary Eaton explained that Miss Robinson had been absent a whole week owing to the sickness of her sister, Miss Frank, had been absent three days, and Miss Sylvester two days.

Trustee Belyea thought this would be drawing the line a little too tightly. Complaints were heard of the insufficiency of the salaries paid, and to be strict would savor of "cheapness."

Mrs. Gordon Grant explained that a portion of Mrs. Taylor's absence was due to the sickness of her mother, and if other teachers be paid during their absence through that cause so should she.

This section carried eventually, Trustees Mrs. Gordon Grant and Belyea objecting. Trustee Hall made the claim that members of the board, if they were kept at home owing to the sickness of members of their families, would have to lose their salaries, or if they paid for assistance would be out of pocket anyway, and as the rules stipulated that the action contemplated in the motion be adopted, it would be well to adhere to the rules.

Then the finance committee's report went on to refer to the board two accounts, one from Mr. Maxwell Muir, the architect, who reported on the work required at the various school houses, prepared the specifications and superintended the work being done, for all of which he charged \$229.40.

Mr. Marchant, as chairman of the finance committee, explained that the reason this account was referred back to the board was that the members of the committee knew nothing of what arrangement had been made with Mr. Muir, and as they understood the usual fee was five per cent of the total cost of the work, and this account amounted to ten per cent, they deemed better to bring it before the board in the hope that Trustee Belyea, who made the arrangement with Mr. Muir, would have some information to give them. They did not intend to object to the payment of the account.

Trustee Belyea said he saw Mr. Muir as instructed by the board, and informed him what he was wanted to do, but had no arrangement with him regarding his compensation.

Trustee Marchant then moved that the account be referred back to the finance committee with instructions to see Mr. Muir, and if he satisfies them it is a just and reasonable charge, to pay it.

Seconded by Mrs. Gordon Grant, this motion was adopted.

Then came the account sent in by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, of the South Park school, amounting to \$3, for the printing of the tickets for the concert which didn't come off. Miss Cameron said that acting upon the unanimous wish of the teachers of her school she waited upon Superintendent Eaton, especially to consult him about raising funds by means of a concert for the purpose of teaching singing in the school. That Mr. Eaton agreed with the proposal, assuring her he would take all the responsibility. She asked Mr. Eaton if he had the details about the concert, and he said "No; do as you have done on previous occasions," and that it was not necessary for her to apply to the board. The chairman had subsequently ordered her to stop the sale of the tickets, and said that any money received in that manner would have to be turned into the board's funds, which the board would, perhaps, augment for the purpose of paying teachers to give musical instructions in the various schools.

Mrs. Gordon Grant moved that the account be paid, but no such easy solution of the matter was to be arrived at, Chairman McMicking opening the ball by explaining his share of the transaction. This was embodied in a report, which was also read, and which stated that he had been appointed a special committee to interview the teachers of South Park school. That he met them accordingly, and explained to them the views held by the board, and believing that what had been done, although somewhat irregular, had been done in good faith, he did not place the staff in a raise position. He explained that the board was willing the concert should be held, provided the sale of tickets was not included in an entrance fee to be charged at the doors.

He was asked by the teachers what direction would be made of such funds, and said he hoped the board would supplement them so that the study of music could be undertaken in two or three of the schools. Failing such supplementary aid, he gave it as his opinion that it would be only fair to spend the money raised by the concert in South Park school. He recommended the teachers to hold the concert on that understanding, but it was abandoned and the account for printing the tickets was now sent to the board to pay.

What would the board do with the account?

Trustee Belyea thought the best way would be for the trustees to "chip in" four bits apiece and have done with it. The trouble arose by the teachers of the South Park school constituting themselves another board of trustees, but it was not fair to ask the teachers to pay the bill, nor was it fair that the ratepayers' money should be used for that purpose.

Mrs. Gordon Grant said Miss Cameron was not aware there were rules relating to the subject until after the concert was arranged, when she was informed thereof by another teacher, who had seen them. Then, after seeing Mr. Eaton, Miss Cameron felt quite sure she was on good ground, and arranged with Mr. Barton that he should have the proceeds of the concert to pay him for instructing the children in the school. When she learned the proceeds would have to be devoted to a general fund she thought there was a danger of breaking faith with Mr. Barton, as there was no guarantee that he would be the teacher selected. Personally, Mrs. Gordon Grant expressed herself willing to fall in with Mr. Belyea's suggestion that each trustee should contribute a share of the amount of the bill.

Chairman McMicking, like Barks, was also willing.

Trustee Marchant was not, by a jiffy. He would rather throw the fifty cents into the street or donate it to a fund for the assistance of down trodden newspaper reporters. The board had done all it could for the South Park school in the awkward circumstances they were placed in. They had broken the rules, and he had no doubt they intended to go on with the concert without being aware that they were breaking the rules. Mr. Eaton communicated with Miss Cameron, and there was some misunderstanding, to remedy which, they appointed the chairman with full power to do, and there appeared no reason why the concert should be abandoned. He felt it was a moment of pique, caused by ill-temper, that the South Park school decided not to carry out the original plan, and it looked very much like an attempt to overrule the board. He would not give a nickel towards the account. If it was a just bill it should be paid, but inasmuch as it appeared to be a deliberate attempt to show the board that if they would not do as the teachers at South Park wished, they would not have any more to do with it, he thought it amounted to a piece of impudence, and he would have nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Gordon Grant thought some respect should be shown to the superintendent. It was authorized the concert would be a small piece of business to refuse to pay the bill. Then Mr. Barton was to be considered. He was getting up the concert without any guarantee at all.

Mr. Belyea thought the board was in an uniquely awkward position.

Trustee Hall then took a hand, and explained that Mr. Eaton only authorized Miss Cameron to go ahead with the preliminary work, and he would get the necessary permission from the board. Dr. Hall was opposed to paying the bill. He would not mind contributing his share, but would not sign any requisition for the ratepayers' money to go in that way. There was no reason for the discontinuance of the concert.

Students who satisfactorily complete the course of study prescribed by the department are entitled to formal recognition from the department. Provincial High school certificates should be issued which would not only be accepted by university and professional councils in lieu of their own "preliminary" examinations, but would accredit the possessor's scholarship wherever and whenever such credentials might be of value. These certificates might properly be of three grades corresponding to a subdivision of the curriculum into a junior and senior non-classical course and a classical course which should presuppose the completion of the other two. With a well arranged High school course leading up to certificates of proficiency awarded by the department itself, duplicate courses and examinations for determining the

concern, to guard against any possible misapprehension, he telephoned asking that a formal application be made to the board stating in detail the plans to be adopted. Miss Cameron did not receive that phone message herself, someone else answered the phone.

Mrs. William Grant said Miss Cameron received the message, but the tickets were then printed.

The motion to pay the account was then put and lost, the ladies voting aye and the gentlemen no.

Trustee Marchant then moved the adoption of the report as a whole; it was seconded by Trustee Hall and carried.

The chairman asked what disposition the board would make of Miss Cameron's letter. Mrs. Gordon Grant moved to refer it to the finance committee with power to act, but Trustee Marchant moved to receive and file it, and his motion prevailed. The chairman's report took the same course, and the bill remains unpaid.

The school management committee reported as follows:

To the Board of School Trustees:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—A clause in the City Superintendent's report of July 12th suggesting as desirable certain changes in the constitution of the High school was at the meeting of August 9th referred to your school management committee.

Your committee has the honor to report that at the request of the chairman of the committee the city superintendent has submitted a more extended report embodying his views on the matter.

This report commends itself generally to the approval of the committee and is here submitted to the board for its action thereon.

The city superintendent's suggestions in regard to prizes, which were also referred to your committee, are reported back to the board with the recommendation that they be adopted as the policy of the board in respect to prizes giving in the schools; they are as follows:

1. Disallowance of competitions limited to members of a single class.

2. Permission of individual competitions open to the pupils of like class rank (grammar, intermediate and primary) in the city.

3. Encouragement of competition by classes for school trophies.

The city superintendent has been asked by the committee to submit to the board a list of the competitions with the conditions thereof which in his judgment the board might properly sanction for the current year, and your committee further recommends that, subject to the limitations of the school, there be no justification either in reason or in practical expediency for constituting for this class of pupils a special school which would duplicate the educational facilities given in the High school. What is needed is provision for purely professional training; and such provision reasonably adequate for the present, could be made at a very insignificant expense.

A three or four months' course of instruction to teachers in training, combined with practice and observation, while not the equivalent of the training given in the higher Normal schools, would nevertheless be of great advantage upon nothing. Such a course could be given successively at three different centres one on the Island and one on the Mainland. The current expense other than the instructor's salary would be very small and could not, if necessary, be a moderate fee. The only accommodation needed would be a single class room and no equipments would be required. It would be necessary to make arrangements for the use of the local schools for observation and practice purposes.

I have prepared in outline a plan in which the above considerations are embodied, omitting many details which would readily work themselves out, once the general principles were adopted. This plan I submit herewith. Possibly a better one could be devised; but that a radical reconstruction of the High school system and that of certifying teachers is urgently needed, there can be no doubt.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours respectively,

FRANK H. EATON,
City Superintendent.

HIGH SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The curriculum of all High schools to comprise two consecutive courses, junior and senior.

Both courses to be essentially non-classical, providing, however, for elementary classes as options.

Junior course certificates to be awarded by the Council of Public Instruction to all students who satisfactorily complete the junior course.

The senior course to be open only to those who hold junior course certificates.

In addition to the junior and senior non-classical courses, High schools with four or more teachers to provide an essentially classical course open to students who have taken the senior and junior course and the classical options.

Classical certificates to be awarded on completion of the classical course.

All candidates for teachers' certificates, except university graduates, to be required to hold High school certificates. No further scholarship tests to be necessary.

Holders of junior course certificates to be considered as having satisfied the scholarship requirements for second class teachers' certificates.

Holders of senior course certificates to be considered as having satisfied the scholarship requirements of first class teachers' certificates.

Only university graduates to be eligible for certificates as regular High school certificates.

A course of professional training extending over, say, fifteen weeks to be given every year in Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson (or Rossland) by a specially qualified instructor appointed for that purpose.

There is undoubtedly some prejudice against the High school, due to the misconception that it is primarily and essentially a classical school. It is not, nor under the conditions which obtain in this province, should classes hold a first place in the curriculum. The majority of British Columbia High school pupils will not take a university course; and this fact should determine the kind of education they are to receive in the High school. Preparation for university or professional examinations dismally the interests of the many who do not have these examinations in view.

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West.**MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE**

A proclamation summoning the Legislature of British Columbia to meet on Thursday, 4th January next, will be published in the next issue of the British Columbia Gazette. The date is perhaps the earliest at which it would be convenient for the House to assemble for the transaction of business. A few newspapers, which have only their party's success in view, have been clamoring for an immediate session, but the Opposition leaders know that it would be useless to convene the members at a time when it would be impossible to have the necessary preparations made for the work of the session. Public and private bills have to be prepared, departmental reports printed and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming financial year must be ready for presentation. These important matters could not be accomplished before the beginning of next year, and it would have been a waste of time and money and a childish trifling with public duties had the Lieutenant-Governor permitted himself to be influenced by the gabble of the Opposition press and called the House together at an inopportune season.

The fourth of January will suit all parties very well. The members on both sides can better spare time during January and February to give to their legislative duties than at an earlier or later period. It will answer the purposes of the Opposition also, for it will give them a few months more in which to organize and clement, if such a thing be possible, the Ishmaelitish rabble that expects to be called upon—when it votes the government out—to form a "strong and progressive government."

CHINESE IN MINES.

To be cynically criticized by so eminent an authority on ignorance and coal mining as the Cumberland News, whose article is reproduced in the Colonist, is surely enough honor for one paper in one day.

The News says the Times, in discussing the Chinese-in-mines question and the government's new special rule regarding those foreigners, showed "lamentable ignorance." But, unfortunately, like the evidence against Dreyfus, the charge stops short at the assertion: no attempt is made to show where or how we showed ignorance. The News has certainly not erred on the side of copious explanation, nor is it at all generous with the information we are to infer it possesses. Perhaps there are good and sufficient reasons therefor.

The News cites the case of the illiterate white miners of England in support of the contention that the Chinese, although illiterate, have a perfect right to work in the mines. We sadly fear the News dropped the "elements of logic" too early, or it would not be so kindergartened as to put forward such a proposition. Certainly many of the English miners, some years ago, were illiterate, but, and let this be marked,

they could speak and understand English. When the foremen told them that they must not do certain things and that if they disobeyed these orders disaster would follow, they did not stupidly wag their heads and say, "we savvy," when they did not "savvy." Those illiterate English miners had what no Chinaman has—a knowledge of English speech and a fair share of English intelligence and common sense. That is, most of them, for it is too true that there were hopeless moral idiots amongst them who would endanger hundreds of comrades' lives for the sake of a whiff of the pipe. Yet these men knew what they were about; they understood the risk.

If the Times is "lamentably ignorant" in this matter, it is at least in good company, for what will the News say to the white coal miners who insist upon exactly the same precautions as to Chinaman as the government have seen fit to put in force? The News probably thinks it safe to charge the Times with "total ignorance of practical coal mining;" it always sounds clever to throw the accusation of ignorance at the other side, and is still more convincing to say the other side is suffering from "lamentable ignorance." But we should advise the News to show a little more special knowledge of the subject of which it charges opponents of being ignorant. The government's action in this matter was wise and has met with the approval of all intelligent and independent people. It ought to be remembered the Cumberland News has to write the kind of thing copied by the Colonist; the News is perhaps intelligent, but it is certainly not independent.

MR. BOURKE COCKRAN.

It would perhaps be well for President McKinley, before he proceeds to comply with the request of Mr. Bourke Cockran to interfere for the purpose of preventing the invasion of the Transvaal by Great Britain, to cast his eye over towards the Philippines and take cognizance of certain events now transpiring there. He will observe, if he does this, a mighty nation waging a war of conquest against a people who had all but achieved their independence after a conflict with a selfish power by whom they had been oppressed and trodden upon for a century or more. For the onslaught of the American people on the natives of the Philippines there is not the smallest excuse except the lust of conquest, as it is written in a document for which our neighbors profess the greatest reverence that all government derives its authority from the consent of the governed. No doubt in the end it will prove a good thing for the Filipinos that the Americans have taken their islands and undertaken to educate them into the mysteries of the higher civilization, but that is not the point. There were no American citizens in the Philippine Islands claiming to be subject to great injustice and oppression. The majority of the inhabitants of the Transvaal are British subjects, and when representations were made to the government of Great Britain that these people were being treated most unfairly, and proofs of the statement of the strongest kind were laid before the Colonial office, then it became the duty of the administration—a duty which it is to the everlasting honor of British statesmen never yet been shirked—to take such steps as were considered necessary to have these grievances redressed. The concessions now demanded from the Boer republic are simply rights which were promised, and in some cases conceded, before, but which the wily president and his advisers have perceived would, if allowed, in the end deprive them of the power they now possess as rulers of the land; and which in consequence they have been withdrawing, or withholding as long as possible. Recent events have amply justified the wisdom of Britain in retaining sovereign power in the South African Republic. To her there would be neither glory nor commercial advantage in its invasion, and there will be no invasion, for Kruger must see by this time there could be nothing but disaster for him and his government in refusing to comply with the just demands of Great Britain. There will probably be a few more sensational dispatches, but there is not likely to be war.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.
Thirty-Two Women and Children Crushed
to Death—Many Injured.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—A special from Tacoma says a telegram received at Shanghai states that several missionaries were been driven out of the city of Pao-tien, 160 miles across the border in Anhwei province, Thibet. Over three thousand Lamas reside there, the majority of whom joined the anti-foreign demonstration and drove the missionaries out. The latter included Mr. and Mrs. Shields and Mrs. McEachan.

For several weeks previous to the final riot the missionaries were compelled to stay indoors.

Details are not known further than that the mission was destroyed and the missionaries barely escaped by journeying secretly at night.

Near Ichang and Chon King an anti-Catholic rising was caused by the kidnapping of children. Children have been stolen almost wholesale by wandering gypsies, but the natives believed they were eaten by the hated foreigners. A number of native Catholics have been killed.

At Concho two natives were executed for circulating reports against foreigners.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Thirty-Two Women and Children Crushed
to Death—Many Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Advice from Kaissar, in Russian Poland, say thirty-two persons have been crushed to death there during a panic in a synagogue caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

The victims were all women and children. Many others were injured.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

(Associated Press.)

Tifton, Ga., Sept. 14.—A negro was arrested at Tifton this morning and positively identified as one of the two negroes who assaulted Miss Johnson at that place last Tuesday. Two hundred men, heavily armed, assembled at Tifton. People passing on the train at two o'clock this morning saw the negro suspended twenty feet in the air from a telegraph pole. The search for the other negro continues.

THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDER-

BILT.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—The directors of the various Vanderbilts railroads met today in the directors' room in the Grand Central station and adopted resolutions on the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY

(Associated Press.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 14.—A new ministry has been formed here with Mr. W. Q. Lynch, leader of the opposition, as premier.

Natra's celebrated linoleums and oilcloths at Weller Bros.; the best cloths in the world.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

Vowell (except the incident referred to as occurring a few days ago), and to emphasize the fact that the "pot-latch in their several localities, and about which so much misrepresentation has been made, is, as they declare it to be, a social function, a feast, and jollification, on absolutely temperance principles, during the celebration of which, perhaps at times extending over a few days, gifts are exchanged or bestowed, and the poor, the aged, and the crippled receive unstinted and cheerfully the bounties of their generous and more fortunate friends.

I have no desire to enter into this controversy beyond expressing the opinion that I think—as all right-minded men will think—that the civil rights of the heathen ought to be respected and maintained equally with those of the so-called Christian portion of the tribes. They have the same claims, self-government and the right to administer their local affairs as has been conceded to the mission settlements, and they are equally fit to do intelligent and harmonious. Since the appointment of missionaries as justices of the peace, things have not gone well with them; the tendency of the missionary to enforce the law and the gospel with a high hand and rigorous has done more to impede the chariot wheels of the gospel and to create discontent amongst the heathen than can be undone in years to come.

It is my hope, as it is the hope of many hundreds of people in this province who know these people, and who have resided amongst them, that their reasonable request for an equitable adjustment of their grievances ought to be no longer delayed. Yours truly,

JOHN K. CAMPBELL.
Sept. 13, 1890.

BOYCOTT PARIS EXPOSITION.

To the Editor: It seems to me the time has come for all those who love justice to take a firm stand and show their disapproval of the judgment of the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus. From all information obtainable there could not be a more diabolical injustice perpetrated upon any person. It is an outrage on society to think that a nation at the beginning of the 20th century should allow such corruption to be tolerated.

Now, Mr. Editor, the most effectual way for the people to show their disapproval is by boycotting the exposition to be held in Paris in the year 1900, which a

great many merchants, both on this continent and in Europe, have already declared their intention of doing, and I hope and trust that many more will follow the example set by them.

I would suggest that a citizens' meeting be called to discuss the question, to formulate a plan whereby steps could be taken to get all those who had intended participating in the Paris exposition in any way to withdraw their support and influence.

My object in writing this letter is to urge upon all my colleagues in the dental profession to withdraw all support to the Paris exposition, both by their remaining away and also by taking no part whatever in the international congress to be held in Paris in 1900. A committee was appointed a year ago to devise measures for the proper representation of the profession from this side of the Atlantic at the above issued congress.

LEWIS HALL.

Victoria, Sept. 14th.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS.

Narrow Escape of Missionaries—Mission
Catholics Killed.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—A special

from Tacoma says a telegram received

at Shanghai states that several mis-

siaries were been driven out of the

city of Pao-tien, 160 miles across the

border in Anhwei province, Thibet.

Over three thousand Lamas reside

there, the majority of whom joined the

anti-foreign demonstration and drove

the missionaries out. The latter included Mr. and Mrs. Shields and Mrs. McEachan.

For several weeks previous to the final

riot the missionaries were compelled

to stay indoors.

Details are not known further than

that the mission was destroyed and the

missionaries barely escaped by journey-

ing secretly at night.

Near Ichang and Chon King an anti-

Catholic rising was caused by the kid-

napping of children. Children have been

stolen almost wholesale by wandering

gypsies, but the natives believed they

were eaten by the hated foreigners.

A number of native Catholics have been

killed.

At Concho two natives were executed

for circulating reports against foreigners.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Thirty-Two Women and Children Crushed
to Death—Many Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Advice from Kaissar, in Russian Poland, say thirty-two persons have been crushed to death there during a panic in a synagogue caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

The victims were all women and

children. Many others were injured.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

(Associated Press.)

Tifton, Ga., Sept. 14.—A negro was arrested at Tifton this morning and positively identified as one of the two negroes who assaulted Miss Johnson at that place last Tuesday. Two hundred men, heavily armed, assembled at Tifton. People passing on the train at two o'clock this morning saw the negro suspended twenty feet in the air from a telegraph pole. The search for the other negro continues.

THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDER-

BILT.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—The directors of the various Vanderbilts railroads met today in the directors' room in the Grand Central station and adopted resolutions on the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY

(Associated Press.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 14.—A new ministry has been formed here with Mr. W. Q. Lynch, leader of the opposition, as premier.

Natra's celebrated linoleums and oilcloths at Weller Bros.; the best cloths in the world.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—Hav's seen the \$1 per dozen

Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A.

Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—Natra's celebrated linoleums and oil-

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

It is so usual for reports and telegrams for which one newspaper has paid to be copied without acknowledgement by its competitors, that the idea that there is anything improper or illegal in the practice will come to some people as a surprise. But in various parts of the Empire it has come to be felt that when a newspaper at great expense and trouble has procured news of an event of extraordinary interest, or a special report of an important speech, it is not fair or honest that the result of its work should be appropriated by its competitor. It is one of the advantages of English law that it is very elastic and readily accommodates itself to advances in public opinion, so that it is not surprising that a recent decision in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice should carry the law of newspaper copyright a stage further than any previous judgment. The application was on behalf of the London Times for an injunction against the publishers of a volume of Lord Rosebery's speeches and addresses, which has recently attracted the attention of the literary world. The reports of several of the speeches were taken bodily from the Times, and an injunction was asked for to prohibit further publication on the ground that that was an infringement of the law of copyright. In defence of the publishers of the volume, the view which usually obtains currency was set forth, that the report of a speech is common property and that if anyone has copyright in it, it is the maker of the speech. Mr. Justice North, who heard the application, did not agree with this view. In granting the injunction asked for, he analyzed the position of affairs in this way:

"A speech is made—an oral speech, not read from writing, but made offhand. That speech can only be heard by the persons who are the audience on the particular occasion, and as far as the address interested them it would only linger in the minds of those persons for a longer or shorter time, but it would reach no one else. It was not heard by anybody outside the room, and the only way in which it could be heard by anybody outside the room would be by a reporter taking a note of it and the report being published. The result is that what the reporter does is to put it into a form in which it can be kept and perpetuated, and also to afford to readers when the speech is given an opportunity of seeing what they could not see in any other way. No doubt the reporter is not the author of the speech, but the reporter is the author of the public report of the speech, and that is the only thing with respect to which copyright can exist."

It will be a satisfaction to newspaper men to have at last acknowledged and established by judicial authority that reporting a speech is not a mere mechanical operation, but is a task requiring intelligence, technical skill, and experience. The public hardly appreciate how far the reporter's brain goes in the preparation of the speech for which the orator generally gets all the credit. When a competent reporter is employed to report an important speech, and that report is telegraphed at considerable expense, it is not right that another newspaper should simply cut it out with a pair of scissors and republish it as its own, and according to English law as interpreted by Justice North, it is not legal. But it is done every week in the city of Montreal, and the offenders would scoff at the idea that they are guilty of any impropriety.

The above decision relates only to the literary form of the speech, and does not establish any copyright in news. It does not prevent the republication of the fact that a speech was delivered, and that certain important announcements were made. But there are circumstances under which the reproduction of facts ascertained and telegraphed at great expense would be an injustice. To meet such cases the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which has the Copyright Bill in hand, has included in that measure the following clause:

"The proprietor of any newspaper or news agency in the British Islands, who has obtained specially and independently news of any fact or event which has taken place beyond the limits of those Islands, shall be entitled for the space of eighteen hours immediately succeeding its publication to the exclusive right of publishing such news, and any person in the British Islands who publishes the same without the assent of the proprietor who has obtained the news shall be liable to penalty, to be recovered summarily or by action, not exceeding in amount £1 for every copy in which he publishes the same, and not exceeding in the whole £50. Where two or more of such proprietors have obtained news of the same fact or event specially and independently they shall all have equal rights as against all persons who have not obtained the news, but all rights shall cease eighteen hours after the first publication of such news."

A similar clause is in force in some of the Australian and South African colonies. In this province we are afraid it would be too much to hope that any such protection would be afforded a newspaper enterprise. There is too much of a tendency in the legislation and the law courts to disregard the responsibilities which the organization of modern society has cast upon the conductors of newspapers. There are still judges who hold that newspapers are exactly in the same position as private retailers of gossip about public events, subject to the same penalties and enjoying no greater privileges. It is satisfactory to know that in other parts of the Empire a more advanced view prevails, for it gives hope that in time our law givers will see that the world has moved and they should move too.—Montreal Gazette.

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS MEN

Is not so much in the features as in a clear healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are not welcome to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues.

THE NILE FLOOD FAILS.

For centuries the River Nile has brought down from the highlands of Abyssinia and Central Africa its freight of fertile soil, on which the very existence of the people of Egypt depends. It has irrigated, cleaned and fertilized the land. Egypt produces a winter and summer harvest. Both are dependent on the annual rising and its regular subsidence.

Blue Ribbon Cylon Tea
Ask your friends about it.

are watched for with the keenest anxiety by the Egyptian farmers. Occasionally there comes a year when the flood is so low that a vast amount of territory is left inundated. This would be a serious calamity this year. It would mean poverty to many struggling fellahs and bankruptcy to not a few of those persons in Egypt whom the recent prosperity has enabled to attain a competence.

There will be considerable difficulty in so adjusting the Egyptian monopoly as to meet the deficit caused in the amount to be raised by taxation, by the reduction in the area of cultivated land. The government, as reported by a Cairo correspondent, is trying to induce the farmers to extend their area of cultivation in spite of the lack of natural irrigation.

Since 1871 the population of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland and Ireland—has increased from 32,000,000 to 40,000,000. At the beginning of this century England, Scotland and Ireland had a population of 11,000,000, and France of 26,000,000, and yet to-day the proportion of population in both countries is almost alike. Russia has increased her population by 60,000,000 since 1870, the result being that she has now a total population of 130,000,000. Germany had a population of 20,000,000 at the beginning of this century; now she has between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, of whom almost a quarter is the result of increase of births over deaths. Germany, too, is making vast strides as a colonial power and her population in these distant possessions already amounts to a considerable number.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Wellington..... Sept. 16
Kamloops..... Sept. 20, 21, 22
Nanaimo..... Sept. 22, 23
Okanagan..... Sept. 23, 24, 25
Langley..... Sept. 27
Ashcroft..... Sept. 27, 28, 29
New Westminster..... Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Salmon Arm..... Oct. 9, 10

It is reported that Premier Laurier has accepted the invitation to visit Chicago on October 9th. The governor-general has postponed his answer.

CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

AT 10 P. M.

For Naas River and Way Ports

VIA VICTORIA.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Janion block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at..... 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at..... 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY:

Leave Victoria at..... 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at..... 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at..... 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at..... 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

25 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Agency Atlantic SS. Lines

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

SS. "Utopia"

Arrive Daily.

Connecting at Seattle with overland Flyer.

4. H. ROGERS, Adt.

G. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A.

Spokane, Wash.

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MUMM'S

G. H. Mumm's "Extra Dry"

THE GREAT LEADER OF ALL CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by G. H. Mumm & Co. in the composition of their cuves, and no other Champagne, no matter what the price, can excel in quality.

ROYAL WARRANTS have been granted to MESSRS. G. H. Mumm & Co. as purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen of England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Majesty the German Emperor, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE into the United States by the sole agents of the various brands from January 1st to July 1st, 1899.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY		52,924 Cases
Pommery & Greno	18,104	"
Moët & Chandon	15,403	"
Heidsieck & Co.	7,706	"
Piper Heidsieck	5,400	"
Louis Roederer	4,780	"
Vve. Clicquot	4,262	"
Ruinart, Rere & Fils	3,549	"
Perrier-Jouët	2,190	"
Ernest Irioy & Co.	1,114	"
Debeck & Co.	944	"
A. DeMontebello & Co.	842	"
Bouche, Fils & Co.	803	"
St. Marceaux	715	"
Theophile Roederer	549	"
Various Brands (15 or more)	8,890	"
Total	128,175	"

Compiled from Custom House Records.

IT IS owing to the great skill and knowledge in composing the cuves, combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, that G. H. Mumm & Co. have gained for their EXTRA DRY such a wonderful appreciation and demand over all other brands.

MESSRS. G. H. MUMM & CO. always carry an immense stock, having made it a rule to buy very largely of fine vintages in order to tide over the poorer ones, which accounts for the uniformity and excellence of their justly celebrated EXTRA DRY, and we are pleased to state that they are enabled to supply all demands, however large, while maintaining the same high character and quality of their Wine.

We have just received 1,000 cases, three carloads, of the above Celebrated Champagne.

Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents for British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Steamer Utopia, which arrived about 6 p.m. yesterday from Port Angeles, sustained very little damage in her collision with the schooner Fanny Dutard, reported in these columns yesterday. According to her officers the collision occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, about ten miles out from Seattle. Captain Clancy had gone to his berth and Pilot Morgan was in charge. The darkness was intense, being deepened by a heavy fog, and the steamer was moving very slowly, when suddenly she struck something a glancing blow. The shock was not a heavy one. She could not make out the vessel she collided with, as she sheered off and continued on her voyage down Sound. It was not until the arrival here that the steamer's officers learned—by reading the Times—that the vessel, which, like Billy Patterson, was the lumber schooner Fanny Dutard, bound to Port Blakely to load lumber, the damage to the Utopia will be covered by \$25, as she only lost a portion of her false stem, not her stern, as it read last night, owing to the error of the compositor. The Dutard's bulkheads and hull were damaged about \$300 worth.

Steamer Utopia, which sailed from Vancouver this afternoon, for Skagway, had among her passengers two celebrities in the persons of H. Rider Haggard, the noted English novelist, and Lord Hamilton, who go north on a visit to Atlin, where Lord Hamilton and other wealthy Britons recently founded a William J. Partridge, the veteran mining operator, a great low-grade quartz mine.

According to a dispatch received from Otter Point by the C.P.R. telegraph this morning, a loaded barkentine was reported passing in. There are no vessels of this class bound here with cargo. A loaded bark in due, the Libertian, which is bringing a cargo of nitre from Iquique for the Victoria Chemical Company.

Steamer Hesper is back at Port Townsend from Ketchikan, looking none the worse for her trying experiences en route to that port, when, as will be remembered, she became waterlogged and sailed over a thousand miles with the decks awash.

The United States hydrographic office gives notice to mariners that the big number raft abandoned by the steamer Czarina is in the track of incoming vessels and is a menace to navigation.

The United States government has chartered another transport, the steamer Dublin. She will load 550 horses on the Sound for Manila.

The Norwegian steamer Aker, 1,914 tons, now at Port Townsend, has been chartered to load lumber on the Sound for Russo-Arres. The rate paid was 73s. 0d.

H. M. survey ship Eidera, which is surveying the proposed route for the British-Pacific cable, left Honolulu that port to-night for Seattle.

The sunken Andalena has been taken over by Captain W. F. Walters, of Se-

a dark hull, near Port Crescent. She was thought to be the steamer Signal of Portland. She ran on during the fog of yesterday. When the news was received here the C.P.R.C. despatched the steamer Tees to the assistance of the stranded steamer, but she had hardly cleared the outer wharf when the news arrived that the vessel had by her own exertion floated and had gone on her way. The Tees returned about 9 p.m. after a short cruise down the straits.

Steamer Charles Nelson reached Seattle yesterday with \$600,000 in gold, \$200,000 of which was from Cape Nome.

The German ship Carl, reported off the Cape by the Wazirimo, arrived at Astoria on Sunday from Nagasaki.

Bark Harvester sailed from Honolulu for Chemainus to load lumber on August 29th.

Schooner Esther Buhne sailed from Honolulu for Port Townsend on Sept. 3rd.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:30 p.m. and connected with the train.

Steamer Victorian arrived at 4:30 a.m. from the Sound and left at 8 a.m.

Ship Charmer arrived at Honolulu on August 31st with coal from Nanaimo.

Steamer Amur will sail this evening for Naas, Skidegate and way ports.

R.M.S. Aorangi sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., for this port on Tuesday.

Steamer Queen will sail this evening for the West Coast.

Steamer Dirigo is due from the north.

The majority have no other reason for their opinions than that they are in the fashion.—Johnston.

The Northern and Northwestern way freight parted about two miles from Gravenhurst on Tuesday night. Brakeman, William Tart, of Allandale, was killed.

Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: As a result of the investigation into the charges made against Mr. Edward Bedloe, United States consul at Canton, it is stated that he will either be ordered back to Canton or given another position in the consular service, equally as good as that he occupied in China.

Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

D. J. Ferry, a native of France, lately collector of customs at St. Pierre-Miquelon, who has arrived at Sydney on the Proprietary, received a remittance of \$500 in gold and when refusing to give a satisfactory explanation as to the source of his remittance, the authorities accused him of being a spy, in the employ of the Dominion of Canada. He was openly assaulted on the public street, and at last had to run for his life.

Victoria Cafe for afternoon tea.

Personal.

H. Robinson, of New York, is at the Victoria.

W. J. Riley, of Calgary, is at the Victoria.

Elias Green, of Omaha, Wyo., is at the Victoria.

A. L. Hawks, of Tacoma, is at the New England.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie returned to Nanaimo to-day.

John F. McMillan, of Port Townsend, is a guest at the Oriental.

M. P. Morris, Chilean consul at Vancouver, is at Hotel Victoria.

Miss Cassie Morrison leaves to-morrow morning for San Francisco.

W. M. Gemmill and wife, of Portland, are registered at the Victoria.

W. H. Beatty was a passenger from Vancouver on yesterday's Islander.

Miss Gertrude Meyer left for Skagway on the steamer Tees last evening.

W. H. Gospel returned from a visit to the provincial mainland yesterday.

J. H. Thomas, of the Melbourne hotel, Dawson, is a guest at the Victoria.

E. A. Morris was among the passengers from Victoria on yesterday's Islander.

J. C. Devlin, Indian agent, came over from Vancouver on yesterday's Islander.

W. W. Clarke, of the Kamloops Standard, came over from the mainland last evening.

Angles and C. W. Burnett, of Plumper's Pass, are registered at the Occidental.

S. A. Willard, the Canadian customs official at Seattle, is registered at the Victoria.

J. H. Hoare, of Vancouver, and E. L. Stiffman, a commercial man of Montreal, are guests at the Victoria.

Among to-day's arrivals at the Victoria are Frank Danna, of Seattle, and A. T. Von Ettinger, of Portland.

Norman McLean, of Vancouver, the contractor for the Chilcotin drying system, is registered at the Victoria.

Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, returned last evening from a visit to the provincial mainland.

Frank P. Gibson, the Nelson representative of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., arrived on last night's Islander from the Mainland.

At the Dominion there is a tourist party consisting of C. S. Dillon and wife, and Mrs. S. M. Reed and Mrs. J. E. Willard, of Tacoma.

D. W. Crowley, of Kelowna, one of the prosperous business men of the Okanagan valley, accompanied by his bride, is a guest at the Dominion.

G. L. Fowler, Vancouver; M. S. Della-bough, New Westminster; and G. E. K. Patterson, Vancouver; are among the recent arrivals at the Victoria.

Geo. H. Wright, head of the celebrated firm of Wright & Dilson, Boston, Mass., is at the Victoria. Mr. Wright is personally superintending the tour of the American tennis cracks, who visit Victoria next week.

A family party, consisting of J. Barnett MacLaren, of Vancouver; Dr. H. MacLaren, of Ottawa; Albert MacLaren and wife, of Buckingham, Que., and Mrs. and Miss A. B. London, of Hamilton, Scotland, are at the Victoria.

at the Driard. They are taking in the beauties of Victoria.

Walter Matheson, a capitalist of Charlottetown, P. E. I., arrived in the city last evening and registered at the Dominion. He is today renewing old friendships with former residents of the tight little island.

Joe Williams, who has charge of the Port Renfrew telegraph station, returns home to-night, after spending a few days in the city. He has great hopes of the Gordon and San Juan river districts turning out rich in mines.

Chang Yu Wang, the refugee Chinese reformer, arrived in the city from the mainland last evening, and is staying with some of his compatriots in Chinatown. His escort, Officer M. W. Fyffe, of the N. W. M.P., is a Dominion guest.

W. H. Goepp, of Victoria, is at the Victoria.

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